

THE FAYETTE FALCON.

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DICKSON MAN GETS PASTURE

What Is He Followed The Suggestions Given in Reply To His Questions

RED TOP AND JAPAN CLOVER

What Should Be Done on Poor Reclaimed Land Is Here Told by Soil Specialist—What About Your Pasture—Are Your Lands Good Enough?

(By J. C. McAmis, Division of Extension, University of Tennessee.)

"I have 35 acres of land I want to get in pasture," wrote a Dickson county farmer. "I have cultivated it two years in corn and I want to sow it down in February. Twelve acres of it is reclaimed land and will produce about 15 bushels of corn to the acre. Twenty-three acres of it has been cultivated two years only. It is new ground and full of stumps. It will produce about 40 bushels of corn to the acre. It is all upland and rolling. Would you advise sowing orchard grass on the new ground? It has a clay subsoil."

"I have 20 acres in another field that is practically level and will produce about 20 bushels to the acre. It was in corn and a few soy beans. After pulling the best corn I turned hogs on. I want to sow it to cowpeas next summer and put a little corn with it and hog off again and sow to wheat in the fall, then sow red clover in February. The land needs subsoiling and liming."

Ten to 12 pounds of red top and 5 to 8 pounds of Japan clover is the best combination for pasture on poor reclaimed land. Orchard grass seeded on the new ground part of the field would probably improve the pasture.

Orchard grass should be sown only upon ground of good fertility. It is also possible that red, alsike, or white clover, or a combination of these, might be used to advantage on the better parts of the field. If the land is rolling and inclined to wash, it may be necessary to sow a light seeding of spring oats with all of these grasses; otherwise it would be better for the grasses and clovers to be sown alone without the oats. All except the Japan clover should be sown in late February or early March; the Japan two or three weeks later.

In hogging off, use soy beans instead of peas.

It is doubtful if the improvement of the soil, by the plan suggested, would be sufficient to insure a stand of red clover. If the land is in need of lime, it will require a considerable amount of manure to take the place of lime, and under average conditions one would not be justified in trying for clover without liming.

Did you handle YOUR pasture this way?

GREAT ROAD BUILDING PROGRAM

With full state co-operation according to the terms of the Federal Aid Road Act, the United States will have a total of at least \$574,000,000 for co-operative road building during the next three years. The Federal part of this fund is assured by an extra appropriation of \$209,000,000 in the post office appropriation bill passed by Congress and signed by the President.

Officials of the Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, which administers the provisions of the Federal Aid Road Act and co-operates with the state governments in the expenditures of the money, point out that this amount of funds is the largest ever appropriated for similar purposes and for a similar period by any government in the history of the world, and that it enables the Federal and state governments to carry out a road-building program of a magnitude never equaled.

A Texas Wonder.

The Texas Wonder for kidney and bladder troubles, gravel, diabetes, weak and lame back, rheumatism and bladder in both men and women. Regulates bladder troubles in children. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1.25. One small bottle is "two months' treatment" and often cures. Send for sworn testimonials. D. E. W. B. 1, 2926 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. 81 to druggists—adv. if

Whooping Cough

Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to keep the cough loose and expectoration easy. It is excellent. adv

Garden Notes

The importance of keeping the garden working during the entire growing season is now becoming better understood, with the result that a fair proportion of our amateur gardeners now plan their ground with this end in view. It does seem absurd to prepare land by manuring and careful digging, and yet only work it for two months or so. This of course refers to a short season crop such as lettuce, early beans, peas, and such like, which will have finished their season of usefulness by mid July, and from this time on throughout summer and fall in many, many gardens, the ground occupied by these early vegetables remain idle. In addition to the untidy appearance of the garden created by allowing the old vines or plants to remain, it is a most wasteful procedure to allow a single foot of ground to stand unoccupied, as by making successive sowings we may keep the ground working for us right up to frost.

Imagine being without snap beans after mid July, when we may enjoy them until the vines are killed by frost. To accomplish this we must make successive sowings at intervals of three weeks until late July and in some sections up to mid August. There may be a little danger attending the latest sowing, but risk is well worth taking and it is a simple matter to protect crops susceptible to frost by covering them for a few nights with old sack or even paper, as it does not require very heavy coverings to throw off a little frost, and if we can bring the plants safely through the earliest visitation of Jack Frost, the plants may be immune for several weeks thereafter.

If we except the grower for market, Bush Lima beans are not as a rule sown more than once, but in this vicinity we can sow them up to late June or even early July and depend on receiving a nice late crop.

Cabbage for fall and winter use should be sown towards the end of May or first week in June. From this sowing good plants should be ready for planting out during July, to follow some early crop. Planting at this time try to have them set out following or just preceding a good shower, otherwise the plants will require to be watered at planting and perhaps following, according to local conditions.

Caiflower may also be sown at the same time, but use early varieties such as Dry Weather and Best Early. When planting out cabbage or other members of this family during summer, the leaves should always be cut half back, and the plants will recover much quicker from the shock or check received during the operation of transplanting. If you have never grown Chinese cabbage do not omit to give it a trial this season, but do not sow the seed until August, sown earlier the plants will bolt to seed without forming heads.

Celery as a rule follows some early crop such as beans, peas and the seed for this planting should be sown towards the end of May. The seed bed (if sown in the open) must be made quite fine, though if only a limited number of plants are required it may be sown in a wooden flat or pan using a very light and porous compost. The seed should only have the merest covering of fine soil, not more than one-eighth of an inch, shading it from bright sun so that frequent watering will not be necessary until the seed germinates. When an inch or so high, transplant to other flats, old frame or in a specially prepared bed in the open, spacing them fully two inches apart. The soil should be rich, and it is an excellent plan to have a layer of old rot-d manure or leaf mold two inches thick and two inches under the surface. The seedlings will quickly send their roots into this cool and nourishing sandwich and growth thereafter will be rapid and sturdy, and they will form a mass of fibrous roots which will insure safe transplanting to their permanent position in the garden.

When not limited to space, Sweet Corn should be available from July until frost. This of course entails successive sowings, starting from late March, according to location, and sowing at intervals of ten days to two weeks according to the varieties used. When using one variety only, such as Golden Bantam—that sweetest of all sugar corn—a sowing should be made every ten days, but if we sow a first early, mid season and late variety each time, then an interval of three weeks should elapse between the sowings, the last being made about the middle of July.

Lettuce, our most important salad plant, should be on our table every day throughout the summer and well into

fall. Therefore to accomplish this, repeated sowings must be made at regular intervals. In the early spring we will sow such varieties as Earliest Wayhead, Black Seeded Tennisball and Big Boston.

Peas should never be sown during June and July, but early in August the early varieties may go in, using or preference the dwarf sorts. Do not be vines occasionally with flowers of sulphur to prevent mildew. Sowing as advised the crop will be ready towards the end of September.

Small sowings of radish may be made in rows or broadcast in any vacant places, at ten day intervals until early September, and where the winter varieties are wanted the seed should not be sown until late July or early August. If sown earlier many of the plants will run to seed.

The Ruta Baga or Swede Turnips are not grown to the extent they should be. For winter use they are much superior to Turnips, while they keep better. Sow on any vacant ground early in July, do not however follow a root crop. It is worth remembering that in making successive plantings a root should never follow a root crop—even should it be an entirely different variety. This is applies to the Brassica or Cabbage family, they must never follow each other if it is desired to get maximum results and keep the soil free from disease germs.

From France

K. Co., 323 Inf. U. S. P. O. 791 A. E. F. March 2, 1919.

To The Fayette Falcon:—

Somerville, Tenn., My dear friends:—Some of you may think we are not faring so well over here. I wish to say that I think we are treated as well, an army could be. We are clothed well, fed well, and in good billets. We have good medical attention at all times. We get better attention since the war is over, of course, no soldier in the A. E. F. has a right to complain about his treatment.

We now have good shows in the Y. M. C. A.'s to cheer us and drive away the blues. Every man has or will be granted a seven day pass, all who save their money can get special passes to Paris and Nice and other important places in France and England.

Of course we are all very anxious to come home, we are perfectly willing to wait until our time comes. It is fair for those who come first to go home first.

We are especially thankful for the great work our Red Cross societies of Fayette County have done to help us boys who were on the front. You deserve as much credit as we do for gaining the great victory. You wives even deserve more credit than our husbands who fought and shed blood on the battle field. We know that there is a great and hearty reception awaiting our return. We know you appreciate the services of each and every soldier.

When we return we will enjoy many conversations about our many experiences in France. We hope to return to our loved ones and friends.

Most of us Tennessee boys are in the 81st or better known as "Wild Cat" Division, so watch the papers and see when we are returning. What a great meeting when we get home. You who have lost your dear husbands and sons or brothers have my heart felt sympathy. They have gone to a better world. They have done more than we who return, they have given their all. So let us be proud and not grieve.

Here is hoping to soon return and be with all our loved ones in a few months. With best wishes,

Yours very truly,

BUGLER WM. C. CRAWFORD

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Medicine acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Medicine. Circulars free. All Druggists, Tel.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Additional Red Cross Members

Miss Rose Morrow, Mrs. Wm. Hornor, Miss Hortense Burton,

Falcon ads bring results.

School Notes

At the April meeting of the teachers of this county to be held here on the third Saturday, the 19th of the month, Prof. T. S. Loggins, Dean of the faculty of the West Tennessee Normal, will discuss "The complaints of the Business World that schools do not teach Practical Methods of Arithmetic". He is head of the Department of Mathematics in the Normal School and is in a splendid position to learn of and discuss the lack of practical methods of teaching this most used of all subjects taught in our schools. Teachers are urged to be present.

Many of the one teacher schools of the county are closing their year's work now, and it has been a year of numerous interruptions and interruptions. The influenza stopped all schools of the county for a full month last fall and numerous schools were stopped additionally for the same trouble. Then we have had in various parts of the county, mumps, measles, whooping cough, etc., etc. Perhaps not a year in the past has been so broken with one trouble and another. The average attendance has been materially cut by these conditions and the loss of a full month in all schools from influenza cuts wonderfully into the efficiency of the year's work. The several high schools are pushing with all possible efforts to completing the work set apart for the full year, in spite of the losses and parents should exert every means of sending their children to the last day, so that they may lose as little as possible in addition to the loss already made.

The report of the club work as given in another column is most gratifying to the Superintendent of this county. Miss Braasfield and Mr. Owen have been very active the past month in organizing the Clubs and have succeeded in a larger measure than in any previous year and we are looking forward to a fine year in club work.

The law of the state forbids giving to any teacher more than two temporary certificates. We have cut the number of these certificates in this county to a smaller number than neighboring counties and our teaching force is just that much improved thereby. Teachers who have had two temporary certificates cap not take schools until they undergo an examination and secure certificates thereby. And teachers who have had but one such certificate and intentionally absented themselves from the March examination must take the July examination or it will be the policy of the Superintendent not to ask Temporary certificates for them. Teachers must help themselves if they expect to ask favors of this kind. Advisory Directors should ask every teacher, before recommending her, if she has a certificate good for next year.

Many of the colored teachers of the county this year will not be permitted to teach next year because they have had two Temporary Certificates and the law forbids granting them another and the State Superintendent, who issues all certificates lives right up to this law. So that colored teachers must stand an examination and secure their certificates or suffer the result, which means that many of them must quit teaching. Advisory Boards and members of the County Board should bear this in mind in naming their colored teachers.

Vaccinate Against Blackleg

Blackleg in cattle causes loss principally during spring, summer, and early fall.

Blackleg is a highly fatal, infecting disease of cattle. It effects those as a rule, that are from 3 months to 3 years of age, although cattle of any age may be affected. The disease is spread thru the distribution of parts of carcasses of cattle which have died of blackleg. Tennessee regulations require that the carcasses of all animals dying from blackleg must be completely burned. If blackleg does appear or has appeared in your community, vaccinate your cattle before turning them on pastures. If you vaccinate your cattle, be sure to include those from three months to three years old and better still those of all ages. When using pellet or powdered vaccine treatment should be given at least twice a year. In badly infected localities retreating in three or four months is advisable. The liquid blackleg vaccines, including blackleg filtrate, agglutinins, etc., are preferable to the pellet or powdered forms, producing more lasting immunity and will protect the animal at least a year. It is always best to keep susceptible cattle off of fields on which blackleg has occurred for 12 to 14 days after vaccination.

What is the Object of Taxation?

Is it to defray the real expenses of the government? or is it to create new offices so as to open up new easy silk shirt jobs and fill the pockets of individuals?

The "New Tax on Vehicles", suggested in last week's Falcon should be carefully considered by the people. Senator Summers is indeed right about what he says "if the people want it", for enough blood has been shed for the voice of the people to rule, in the government of the world.

Much care and consideration should be taken concerning legislation on taxing people's property so as not to discourage that love of ownership and independence in the farming and rural communities, the backbone of the Nation. It was taxation that brought the present deplorable condition of the Russian peasant.

The Rural Free Delivery, the Automobile and last but not least good roads are the greatest boom to rural life and the great helpers to keep young people on the farms. When the State Legislature passed a law taxing the farmers, car and the money was to go on the road that was, all right for me, thought he could ride about with more ease and comfort in his Ford, but at last he has been paying those taxes for several years and the roads through the county are in worse condition than they have been in several years, although the rain fall had been less than usual for this county. The roads were not worked by the contractors. On some roads, the ditches were not opened during the whole of last year. The contractors got their pay as though the roads were up to contract. Who's to blame? I have heard of a road contractor who had a splendid team, who contracted to work certain roads during last year, used his team in hauling logs spending very little time on the roads but received his pay just the same. This is very discouraging to tax payers. The above mentioned man does not live in Fayette County.

The farmers own about all the wagons and buggies because he needs them in his business and every farmer who is 21 years old and not over 50 years has been paying \$4 for road tax and in the future will pay \$6 and numbers of them do not own any vehicles. It seems that road tax reaches very near every one except women and girls and those who are under above age. Maybe it would be a very good idea to extend the age limit.

Care should be taken how burdens are laid on the farmers who carry the burden of feeding and clothing the world, his is the overall and work sort job under the burning rays of old Sol and the wintry blasts get some good strikes asgones about this work.

If tax money was used for what it was intended and not get the hands of so many unscrupulous persons, taxes would not be such a burden. Who's to blame for the illegal use of the people's money? It has been said "Public office is public trust," but it is now being thought that public office is a public grab-all. There is the war tax meant to carry on to victory and it did and a glorious one and the boys are coming home, but look how the money is gloriously wasted. In this community some cases have just come to my knowledge not having made an investigation at all, where a man was sent right back from the camp because he was too light and ever since has been drawing a private's salary and an allotment for a divorced wife and a boy, who was considered dependant on his parents or rather lived with them and subject to their commands is getting an allotment for both parents as dependants and they are land holders. If this is the case here in this community, how is it in every community, county or state in the Union? Who's to blame?

I wish some one would count up all the cars in Fayette county and multiply it by \$7.50, the tax to be paid by the owners and all the men between the ages of 21 and 50 and multiply that by \$6 and add to that sum about 25 per cent of real estate tax for roads and bridges, how much road tax the county is getting annually. There is the big government appropriation coming on. Where are the prisoners and those people who are law breakers principally because they are idle? Why not keep them on the roads and the vagrant also teach him how to work for the Holy writ says one must live by the sweat of his face.

Yours for taxation and right use of same.

MACON READER

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days

Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, bleeding or protruding Piles. Instantly relieves itching, burning, and you can get restful sleep after the first application. Price 25c.

FLOATING LOAN ON "BUSINESS BASIS" REACHES EVERYONE

UNLESS ENTIRE COUNTRY IS SOLVENT THERE CAN BE NO BUSINESS.

BANKS CAN NOT CARRY IT

Consequence is That Everybody Must Purchase Victory Notes to the Limit.

Most Americans have heard side-walk and roadway discussions of the Victory Liberty Loan in which one man will say something like this:

"Well, of course, when the time comes and the campaign starts it is a government campaign and you are going to have my support just as you had it in the other campaigns. But in this preliminary period I want to say that I believe the loan should be put over on a business basis."

The proper answer to give this suggestion should be in substance about as follows:

"All right, sir, our answer to that is, that we agree with you, first because, we believe that it is good business for the nation to be patriotic. Unless the country is solvent there can be no business. And the first business point to be considered now is that we owe the money. I think you have admitted that the American people as a whole owe the money, and I think you will agree that unless a great nation pays its bills it cannot continue to be a great nation."

"The next point is that we should pay our bills promptly. No merchant hesitates to urge upon the Government the prompt payment of its bills. The public supports this appeal. Furthermore, it is the tradition amongst men that commercial bills should be paid in thirty or ninety days. Since the Government owes the money, therefore, it should pay it promptly. Now how can it pay it?"

"There are only two ways—by taxes and by bonds. Goodness knows the taxes are high enough already. The only alternative, therefore, is to get money through bond issues."

"Now when we come to the sale of bonds there are only two ways to dispose of them—first, by placing them with the banks, and second, by selling them to the people as we have done in the past four loans."

"Let us suppose we place them with the banks. What happens? Well, a bank is a storehouse and distributor of credit. Credit is the lifeblood of business and industry. Without credit you cannot expand your business, and if business does not expand in a wholesome, natural way labor cannot be fully employed. There is no panacea or magic solution for the present tendency towards labor unrest. The only sound way to cure it is through the normal and healthy expansion of industry, incident upon the return to normal conditions of American business prosperity. This cannot take place without readily available credit, and if the banks are choked up with Government bonds the rates of interest upon loans will be so high that business men will hesitate to undertake new ventures and to make new commitments."

"The treasury is taking advice, and will put out the best bonds, from all points of view, that possibly can be supported. Once it is offered, however, the only intelligent way to meet this situation, from a strictly cold, practical business standpoint, is to get under this job and see to it that the bonds are placed with the people who can hold them as a splendid investment and who in the great majority of cases will hold them until maturity and not only receive dollar for dollar for them but probably an increase."

Notice

I hereby notify the public that William Danlap is under contract with me for the crop year 1919 and all parties are notified not to employ him, under penalty of the law.

W. F. Wilson
Somerville, R. 4. 4-11

A Spoonful Gives Results

When your young chicks do not grow and thrive they need a tonic. B. A. Thomas' Poultry Remedy is not only a tonic but a specific for Bowel Trouble, Gripe and other chick troubles. Get it today. We sell it on the money back plan—W. S. Shinnick, Somerville, J. E. Morris, Williston.